

the prevailing opinion was, that more remained to be accomplished, and another committee was accordingly appointed to consider the subject of Slavery.

There were a number of speakers who encouraged the members to renewed diligence in relation to their testimony against slavery, and very feeling cautions were given, too, by some who think there is too much zeal on the subject, that we should not go beyond the guidance of "the light."

Jacob Dickinson, from the State of New York, a minister of great physical and considerable mental ability, said much through the course of the meeting.

The most affecting discourse was delivered by Dr. Schooley, of Somerset, at the close of the meeting on Sixth day afternoon, for which purpose the partitions were raised and a sitting was held after the adjournment of the business meeting.

The Meeting was one of unusual good order, and each epistle directed to other Yearly Meetings testified to the harmony which prevailed.

Being on my journey, and in haste, I must omit comment at present.

Respectfully,

B. B. D.

August 29th, 1846.

A great and wise man once wrote, as follows:—"Strengthen ye the weak hands, and confirm the feeble knees. Say to them that are of a fearful heart, be strong, fear not," &c. It is unquestionably the duty of the friends of universal emancipation, to strengthen the hands, and encourage the hearts of each other, by sometimes stating facts, which may not have come to the knowledge of all those whose hearts would beat quick with joy, to know that such encouraging events were transpiring. With no further introduction, or ceremony, I wish to state, that we have just been refreshed here at Harveysburg, with a multitude of good sermons from colored brethren, and one very powerful, and affecting anti-slavery discourse, from a brother who is colored, as near white perhaps, as you or I, but who has nevertheless been chained, whipped, imprisoned, bought and sold, divers times. His name is M. J. Wilkinson. But what was still more encouraging to the friends of oppressed mankind, was to see a company of some half-dozen excellent, and eloquent male speakers, entirely eclipsed by the talent and eloquence of a female; one of Africa's sable daughters; who it appears has come up through many deep trials and discouragements, and taken her station among those whose mission seems to be to go about the world doing good to their fellow-men, by way of preaching glad tidings, giving counsel, caution, or encouragement, as the occasion may appear to demand. I will not multiply words of my own about this sister of the human family, further than to say she is from Boston, Mass., and together with her companion, expects to spend several months in the West. I hope many of you will have the pleasure of meeting with her. And in order to give every one who reads this brief notice, a lively interest in this matter, I will add an extract from her own published call to the ministry, written by herself. After giving an account of the manner in which she was brought into willingness to go on her gospel mission to the world, she adds:—

"Though I did not wish to pain any one, neither could I please any one, but to their profit; I saw that the best men were liable to err, and therefore my only safe way was to follow Christ, though much censure and reproach would be cast upon me for thus obeying the voice of the Lord. But man's opinion weighed nothing with me, for my commission was from Heaven, and my reward was with the Most High; nor could I think this was a short lived impulse or spasmodic influence in me, when on the day of Pentecost was this Scripture fulfilled, Joel, II. 28 & 29. And it will certainly not be denied, that women as well as men were, at that time filled with the Holy Ghost, because it is expressly stated that women were among those who continued in prayer and supplication, waiting for the fulfillment of the promise.—Women and men are clasped together, and if the power to preach the gospel was supernatural and short lived in women, then it was equally so in men; and if women have lost the gift of prophesying, so have men. We are sometimes told that if a woman pretends to inspiration, and thereon grounds the right to plead the cause of a crucified Redeemer in public, she will be believed when she shows credentials from Heaven; that is, when she works a miracle. I reply, if this be necessary to prove her right to preach the gospel, then I demand of my brethren that they show me their credentials, else I cannot receive their ministry, by their own showing." She then adds several appropriate texts of Scripture, to prove the equality of the sexes, as to their rights to preach and speak, in public, and after a brief concluding exhortation, signs her name JULIAN JANE TILMAN, and dates from Boston.

To me it is a cheering event, an era in the age of reform, when the affectionate female heart begins to find strength to break the bars of prejudice, and come forth from its cage of long, long confinement, and pour out its sympathy, its encouragement, its exertions, and its rebukes, in strains of eloquent freedom, rarely equalled by overbearing, boasting man. And what is still more cheering, is the remembrance of the fact, that these female hearts

have the principles of benevolence and universal love to the race, so strongly developed, as to enable them to arise, even from the most proscribed and persecuted portions of our common race, overcome every opposing obstacle, and go forth on their angelic missions of love to the world.

I must here state in conclusion, the cheering news, that within the bounds of my own limited acquaintance here in the West, I see a prospect for able speakers to soon be in the field, from the native born, colored sisters of Ohio. It seems to me that examples of this kind will do more than almost anything else, toward reminding females in general that they should not be burying the talents entrusted to their care.

V. NICHOLSON.

L. L. Rice Again.

Mr. Rice has thought proper to misrepresent my statement in relation to him, made in the Bugle a few weeks since—taking advantage of his misrepresentation he charges me with being a falsifier.

Without provocation, he saw fit to make a malicious attack upon me in his paper, copying after the vile, loathsome, pro-slavery print in this place in sneering at those who refused to hold office on account of the obligation imposed upon officeholders, to support the U. S. Constitution. I then stated (what is a more general report than I then supposed) "That if report could be relied upon," Mr. Rice had made application for the editorship of several whig journals. I will proceed to establish what I then said, and show that such report has gained general circulation, and is believed by many; not for the purpose of requiring Mr. Rice to disprove them, for this he might not be able to do even though they were false; but for the purpose of showing that what I stated was true; that such was the report, and that I was justified by the circumstances in believing it.

R. F. Paine, Esq. of Ravenna, was informed while in Columbus in the winter of 1844 and 1845, that Mr. Rice had applied for the editorship of the State Journal. He says the report came from a source that led him to credit it, although he cannot state now, positively, who told him.

Samuel Brooke was told by a Mr. Bemis, I think, that Mr. Rice had applied for a place as editor of a whig paper in Medina co.

John Crowell, Esq. of Warren, writes to me that he travelled with Mr. Rice to Columbus and back; and says: "As to Mr. Rice's object in going to Columbus I cannot state positively what it was; a variety of projects seemed to be floating in his head. I fancied he was willing to unite with the whigs if he could make a satisfactory bargain, though I do not feel authorized to say so from what he said. He appeared to be cautious and wary about his objects and about disclosing them. The company entertained the same views that I did with reference to his visit."

After Mr. Rice had left the charge of the Warren paper, he was in Ravenna several days. I asked Mr. Dewey (the former editor and proprietor of the "Star") what Mr. Rice intended to engage in? He told me, either, that he would, or he supposed he would be glad to get back into the Star office. I have written to Mr. Dewey, but on account of his sickness I have received no reply. When I do receive an answer, Mr. Rice shall have the benefit of it, if it is anything different from what I have stated.

Mr. Baldwin writes to the Cleveland American that he had conversed with the proprietor of the Star, and that he was told that the first they ever heard of this report was in my letter in the Bugle. Mr. Lewis, the editor, tells me if he referred to him, he was mistaken in what he told him; for he had heard at Columbus substantially what Mr. Crowell states above.

Before stating these reports in the Bugle, I conversed with a leading third party man in Warren, who was well acquainted with Mr. Rice, concerning these reports. He told me that he thought it quite probable that they were true, as he had no confidence in Mr. Rice as a Liberty party man.

These circumstances combined to induce me to give credence to the reports, as facts, and I give them for what they are worth, as I am not willing to rest under the charge of being a falsifier, and wish to do no man injustice.

E. P. BASSETT.

Editors of the Bugle:

In your paper of August 21st, I find the following editorial note:

"Friend Lukens came to the conclusion some time ago, that our paper was not sufficiently free, and withdrew his name from our subscription list. It now appears that although it is not free enough to pay for, it is free enough to use."

I wish to say to those who may have happened to see this note, that I did not withdraw my name from your subscription list because I thought it wrong either to publish it, or to pay for it. I withdrew because I was taking papers that were really free, which, together with some I could not get clear of for awhile, amounted to as much as I was able to pay for. My name got on the list in the first place by a misunderstanding of Samuel Brooke. I subsequently told him, however, that I would take it to the amount of a dollar; and previously to writing the article to which this note is appended, I informed him that I expected to resume it again the early part of next winter. I freely admit that

your is a well conducted Anti-Chattel paper, and would give it the preference if it was the freest one to which I could have access.

If the article to which you appended this note was one that ought not to have been published, it seems to me you should have suppressed it, though it came from a subscriber. If it was one that, for any cause whatever, ought to have been inserted, why append this note? Does the fact that the writer was not a subscriber alter the features of the article itself? Can a man buy of you for a dollar and a half the privilege of publishing that which might not otherwise appear? Do you mean to be understood that no man ought to ask the insertion of an article in the Bugle except he be a subscriber? Is a man's value in the great Anti-Slavery (not Anti-Chattel) movement to be estimated by the number of Bibles he pays for? Is it not possible that some who are not subscribers to the Bugle may have laid out more money in other Anti-Slavery papers, and in sustaining other Anti-Slavery instrumentalities, than do some of their Bible-taking neighbors?

WM. E. LUKENS.

To John S. Davis.

MIDDLESEX, Genoa Co., O. }  
Aug. 23rd, 1846. }

Dear Uncle: Feeling a deep solicitude for the progress of the human family, and wishing to sustain in some degree the means whereby it may be advanced, I have subscribed for a copy of the Anti-Slavery Bugle and shall have it sent to you. I know not that you will agree with the sentiments it contains, for I am ignorant of your thoughts and feelings respecting the question of slavery, or the means of effecting that desirable object—the liberation of our brothers and sisters from the unalloyed chains of southern bondage.

The principles of this paper have been ingrafted into my mind for better than a year, and feeling for "those in bonds as bound with them," I have assumed the responsibility of sending it to you. I trust you will not feel that I would burden you with it, unless I believed the reading of it would be beneficial to you and the cause of humanity.

Please invite my Uncles, Aunts and Cousins to read the Bugle, and oblige your friends here, who are enjoying good health under the Providence of that God who hates all slavery, and especially its perpetuity.

Your affectionate nephew,

JAMES S. R. CLEMENT.

[We wish that five hundred or more of our subscribers would follow the example here set them, and present a year's reading of the Bugle to their Uncles, Aunts, Cousins and other relatives. It would be as seed cast upon the waters, producing in time a plentiful harvest.—Eds.]

## ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

SALON, SEPTEMBER 19, 1846.

"I love agitation when there is cause for it—the alarm bell which startles the inhabitants of a city, saves them from being burned in their beds."—Edmund Burke.

Persons having business connected with the paper, will please call on James Barnaby, corner of Main and Chesnut sts.

Joshua R. Giddings.

We rejoice to hear of the re-nomination of this gentleman as the Whig Congressional candidate in the Cuyahoga District, Ohio.—He deserves high praise for his bravery in lashing the insolent slaveholders in Congress.—*Spirit of Liberty.*

We are very far from rejoicing with the Spirit of Liberty in the re-nomination of Joshua R. Giddings, for we had hoped that if he was so false to his avowed sentiments, as to desire to stand before the people as a candidate for Congress at the present time, that his party would refuse to nominate him.—We admit that he has done much against slavery—as much, perhaps, as any politician could do under the same circumstances. We are willing to give him all the credit which is justly due him, yet we would much rather hear of his defeat at the coming election, than of his success. We have not heard who is the opposing candidate, and care not, but we know that his success, and the consequent defeat of Giddings, would do less injury to the anti-slavery cause than the election of the latter.

Until quite recently, we had regarded J. R. Giddings as one who was as honest and disinterested as a politician could well be; who had in his belief much of the true mingled with the false, and who would be faithful to his convictions of duty and act in conformity with his avowed principles. However loath to give up this belief, circumstances have compelled us so to do; and although we by no means suppose that he has thrown off his anti-slavery feelings, yet we do believe he makes them subservient to the cause of party, and for the sake of office violates his avowed principles.

This is not a hasty conclusion. We have marked his course step by step. In 1843, he, in connection with nineteen other members of Congress, issued an address to the people of the North and West in relation to the annexation of Texas. In it occurs the following language:

"We hesitate not to say, that annexation, effected by any act or proceeding of the Federal Government, or any of its departments, would be identical with dissolution.

It would be a violation of our national compact, its objects, designs, and the great elementary principles which entered into its formation, of a character so deep and fundamental, and would be an attempt to eternalize an institution and a power of nature so unjust in themselves, so injurious to the interests and abhorrent to the feelings of the people of the free states, as, in our opinion, not only inevitably to result in a dissolution of the Union, but fully to justify it; and we not only assert that the people of the free States ought not to submit to it, but we say, with confidence, they would not submit to it. We know their present temper and spirit on this subject too well to believe for a moment that they would become *participes criminis* in any such subtle contrivance for the irremediable perpetuation of an institution which the wisest and best men who formed our Federal Constitution, as well from the slave as the free States, regarded as an evil and a curse, soon to become extinct under the operation of laws to be passed prohibiting the slave-trade, and the progressive influence of the principles of the Revolution."

When the Congress of '45-6, declared that Texas had become a part of the Federal Union, we expected that Joshua R. Giddings would leave his seat, and that the vacant chair of one of Ohio's Representatives would be a standing rebuke to the slaveholding South and recreant North, by whose united efforts, the scheme of annexation was consummated—that its silent presence would be more eloquent than any language which its former occupant had uttered. We were disappointed. Joshua R. Giddings was among the number who received in their legislative body the Representatives of Texas, and recognized them as equal lawgivers.

Soon after this, Texas annexation was fully consummated, even in the estimation of Joshua R. Giddings, for the Senators of that State were received as her Representatives had been. This he regarded as an actual revolution, a revolution in which the slave power had manifestly triumphed, and the rights of Northern States been stricken down—a revolution, which, in his view, had overthrown the vital principles of the Constitution and effected the destruction of the Union of 1789. And where was Joshua R. Giddings? Did he refuse to take part in the government which the usurpers had established? Did he indignantly declare he would have no connection with a Union formed with a foreign power, and at the price of the Constitution of '89? He was found upon the side of the oppressors! He submitted to the yoke of the usurpers, owned allegiance to the government they had established, and received his Congressional pay at their hands!

We can form some estimate of the corrupting influence of political power, can appreciate to some extent the strength of the chains of party, and could therefore understand the motives which influenced him to retain his seat until the close of the 28th Congress. When we heard a report that he would not again be a candidate to represent his district at Washington, we readily gave credence to it, believing it as a matter of course, for how could he do otherwise than decline serving? Had he not declared that Texas annexation was consummated! Had he not affirmed that the Constitution was overthrown, the Union dissolved and a new government established—a government which grew out of a union between Texas and such other States as should be willing to ratify it by sending members to the new Congress? And all this, he had said, was the result of annexation, a measure designed for the "irremediable perpetuation" of slavery, and we supposed he could have no inclination to be chosen a commissioner to ratify this new treaty with the slave power.

It has been said that God would never punish a man for being a dishonest politician, although he might deal with him for being a politician at all. We thought that when Giddings had left the blood-stained Capitol behind him, that he would not again wish to return. We had hoped that his spirit would have grown strong upon the comparatively free soil of northern Ohio, where the waters of the dashing Erie speak of freedom. We have been disappointed. Hardly had he brushed from his person the dust of southern travel, and cleansed his clothes from the fumes of Congressional rum and tobacco inebriated from his dram-drinking neighbors, when he asked the people of Ohio for a re-nomination at their hands, in order that he might assist in the ratification of a measure which he has declared they "ought not to submit to, and would not submit to." If they are inclined to enter into political relations with Texas, we sincerely hope they will not elect one to represent their wishes, whose course in regard to annexation has been so strange as that of J. R. Giddings.

Should he be defeated, he would probably be more disposed to pursue in future a less inconsistent course, and would be removed from many of the political temptations which now assail him, and which have proved too strong for his power of resistance. He would then perhaps learn that it is always wrong to tamper with evil, always right to adhere strictly to principle.

Truth's Telegraph.—We have received the first No. of a monthly, bearing the title of "Truth's Telegraph and Philosophy of the Universe," published at Rochester, New York, by Milo D. Coddington. We have not yet had time to look at its contents, but so far as it is Truth's Telegraph we bid it welcome to the field.

## Ohio Yearly Meeting.

The epistle of our friend Davis in relation to this meeting, and which will be found among our other communications, was not received in time for the last paper. Judging of the action of the Society by the brief report this letter contains, we should say it was decidedly progressing backwards—so far as anti-slavery is concerned. True, its members have issued an anti-slavery address—of what character we know not—and have continued their committee on slavery. But they have done a deed that throws these actions into the shade—they have taken sides with the Indiana Yearly Meeting against the meeting at Green Plain, so far as to resume their correspondence with the former, and refuse to receive the epistle of the latter.

To those of our readers who do not understand the position of affairs in the Society in relation to this matter, we will briefly explain. A few years since the Indiana Yearly meeting by its tyrannical and pro-slavery conduct greatly oppressed a few truth-loving, anti-slavery members, who found they could not enjoy liberty of conscience unless they seceded from the body. Green Plain Quarterly meeting accordingly dissolved its union with the yearly meeting, as it had a perfect right to do, and has remained a separate and independent meeting. Yearly meetings are accustomed to exchange annual epistles with each other, and this exchange is regarded by them as an evidence of christian unity. If any meeting should depart in practice or usage from the standard of modern Quakerism, all meetings true in the faith would refuse to receive an epistle from it, or address one to it, thus bearing their testimony against it.

Seceders are always odious to body members; and although year after year Green Plain has come to the Ohio Yearly Meeting with the usual epistolary offering in her hand, the latter has uniformly refused to receive it, lest by so doing it should recognize the rightful existence of that body. Last year, while refusing to receive the epistle of Green Plain, it also refused to respond to that of Indiana, because—as we were informed at the time—of the unjustifiable conduct of the latter toward the members of the former. This year, as appears from our correspondent, Ohio receded from her former position, and though no more just to Green Plain, was more friendly with Indiana and exchanged epistles with her as formerly. No anti-slavery address from the Yearly Meeting, no anti-slavery committee appointed by it, should cause us to forget that the hand of christian fellowship extended to pro-slavery and oppressive Indiana has been refused to Green Plain!

Some anti-slavery members, we understand, think the meeting transacted its business admirably, and got along with much less difficulty than was apprehended. This may be accounted for by the fact that abolitionists asked for less this year than they did last.—The pro-slavery party after wheedling them into a retrocession from their position of last year—the most important anti-slavery point which came before them—consented to an Address and a Committee, two of the least important, if the address be such as usually comes from Yearly Meetings, and if the Committee does no more than the recent Committee did. It is passing strange that a difference in latitude makes so great a difference in feeling. Those who last year contended with their fellow members until they induced them to refuse to correspond with Indiana, this year ingloriously retreat and barter all they gained for an Address and a Committee! Either the Meeting did wrong this year, or it did wrong last year. The circumstances were the same, but its action widely different. If it was right last year to decline correspondence with Indiana, was it not wrong to correspond with it this year? If it was right to correspond with it this year was it not wrong to decline it last year?

We wish Green Plain would ask no more favors or rights at the hands of any such body as the Ohio Yearly Meeting. Let her stand alone true and undaunted, though despised by all; and if professed abolitionists will remain in full fellowship, aye, in official connection with bodies that place the gag in her mouth, and refuse to receive and read her epistles, let them be judged by the company they keep.

JONATHAN BLANCHARD.—We see it announced by bills posted in the town, that Jonathan Blanchard will lecture here some time next week, in what house the notice does not state. Blanchard is the President of a College in Ill., and if he is the same man that he was a few years since, when we were acquainted with him, he is very eloquent and very sectarian. Some of the friends here are very anxious that the contemplated gathering should not be called a Liberty party meeting. We are ignorant what course the speaker will pursue in his lecture, but it will be seen by a notice in another column that he is to address the Liberty party convention at New Lisbon.

The people of Alexandria, having accepted of the bill passed by the last Congress, retroceding that section of the District of Columbia to Virginia, the President has issued his proclamation declaring Virginia to be again its rightful possessor. We should be willing to throw in the entire District, and all the States south of Mason and Dixon's line to boot, if she would but then cut our acquaintance.

## Wm. E. Lukens' Letter.

Friend Lukens seems very much disposed to pick a quarrel. His questions were doubtless designed to be very significant, not to say insulting. He certainly could not have asked for information, whether a man could buy the privilege of publishing what would not otherwise appear in our columns for a dollar and a half, for the rejection of one of his articles when he was a subscriber, and the publication of one after he had withdrawn his name from our subscription list, showed him our position in that respect.

A paper has been commenced by the abolitionists of the West devoted to the abolition of chattel slavery; understanding this to be its object we engaged to conduct it, and because we are true to our engagements—true also to our own convictions of what is right, and proper, and desirable at this stage of the anti-slavery enterprise, we rest under the severe censure and condemnation of a few from whom we had expected efficient co-operation. The rejection of an article gives us no less pain, perhaps, than it does the writer, for we would like to accommodate all; but when articles, have in our view, no bearing whatever upon the subject to which our paper is devoted, we reject them, whether they come from Wm. E. Lukens or others.

But if my last article ought to have been inserted, why append the note? It is asked. We thought it a somewhat remarkable, though by no means an important fact—that a writer should so far presume upon the freedom of a paper as to make it a medium for the communication of his thoughts, when he had previously withdrawn his name from its subscription list because of its want of freedom. Other reasons are now alleged for its discontinuance, but at that time, the one above referred to was the only one given. Had we supposed that giving publicity to this fact would have nettled our friend so much, we should probably have said nothing about it; for, as we before observed, it was more singular than important.

DECAPED.—Four negro men and boys, belonging to Messrs. Cuore & Goldin, ran away on Saturday night. They are supposed to have been piloted and persuaded off by abolition influence. Two or three of the Police started yesterday morning for Alton, Illinois, in hot pursuit. Nearly every day slaves are leaving their masters, and the only preventive is to keep strict watch. The facilities afforded here for their escape have the effect to depreciate the value of this kind of property very much.—*St. Louis New Era.*

We are glad to hear such a good report from Missouri. Nothing like driving a brisk business, neighbor. Send on your chattel articles of domestic manufacture, there is a great demand for them at the North. "Slaves leaving their masters every day," eh! Fine encouragement that for the underground railroad! Its stockholders will doubtless receive a heavy dividend next spring. "The only preventive is to keep a strict watch." We hope the masters won't so distress themselves, its really asking too much of them to first buy their niggers, then flog them to their work, and lastly watch over them to prevent their escape, especially as "they are so contented and happy that they wouldn't take their freedom if they could get it."

But what does the Era mean by saying that facilities are afforded there for their escape? The editor certainly does not mean to intimate that anti-slavery has dared to locate itself even in St. Louis, and thus depreciate the value of slave property? If so, we pity the patriarchs of that town, for abolitionism is a thing that can't be destroyed, and the only prospect they have before them is, to see a yet brisker trade carried on in the forwarding of negroes, and a much farther depreciation in this peculiar property.

N. B. It is sometimes dangerous for slave-catching policemen to venture too far north.

## Another Arrest.

In Virginia there is a law forbidding strangers to come into the state and advocate anti-slavery doctrines—we do not give the language of the law, but its substance. Caleb Preston, a brother of H. L. Preston the Liberty party lecturer, and a Wesleyan preacher, recently violated this law. The circuit upon which he was stationed embraced a part of Virginia, and he preached the same anti-slavery doctrines there, which he preached in Pennsylvania where he resides. A warrant was accordingly taken out for his arrest which was served upon him at a subsequent visit. The constable however permitted him to preach at the meeting he had appointed, after which he and his friends in company with the constable took their way toward the office of the magistrate. At a fork in the road, however, Preston took the Pennsylvania branch, and whipping his horse into a gallop soon crossed the line.

But he is not safe there. He is a fugitive from justice, according to the laws of Virginia and the Constitution of the United States. If the Executive of Virginia issues his requisition, the Governor of Pennsylvania must give him up unless he violates his oath of office and stands before the world a perjured official.

What a glorious union is this!

Professor Dew, President of Williams and Mary College, Va., died in Paris the latter part of July. He had gone to Europe for his health. He was a bitter opponent of the Anti-Slavery reform, and the slave, at least, will have no cause to mourn his departure.